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O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

5187d

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TAKE TEA WITH ME
AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

[2417

No. 18,880. 號卅百八千八萬一第 日三廿月八年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號七廿月九年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	... „	10 „
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	... „	15 „
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	... „	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	... „	30 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	... „	10 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only	15 „
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	...Every	30 „
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only	15 „
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every	15 „
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	... „	10 „

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Saturdays.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

Sundays.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	... „	10 „
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	„	10 „
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	„	15 „
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	... „	15 „
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	... „	10 „
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	... „	15 „
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	... „	10 „

Night Cars.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 15 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.35			1.30				
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45		1.17			2.50				
Sham Chun	dep.	10.30	8.06	4.30	11.48	3.04	3.30				
Sheung Shui	dep.		8.13	4.37	11.55	3.10					
Fanling	dep.		8.18	4.41	11.59	3.13					
Taipo Market	dep.		8.23	4.47	12.06	3.18					
Taipo	dep.		8.28	4.52	12.11	3.27					
Shatin	dep.		8.44	5.13	12.34	3.40					
Yaumati	dep.		8.56	5.28	12.50	3.51					
Hung Hom	dep.		9.02	5.33	12.53	3.57					
KOWLOON	arr.	11.20	9.06	5.38	12.56	4.00	7.30				

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	8.35	7.15	8.05	10.15	1.05	1.20	3.45	3.05	5.05	7.15
KOWLOON	dep.	8.50	8.06	8.20	10.28	1.15	1.48	3.00	3.13	5.15	7.28
Hung Hom	dep.	8.54		8.25	10.37	1.22	1.53		3.20	5.22	
Yaumati	dep.	7.00		8.32	10.45	1.27	1.57		3.27	5.27	7.38
Shatin	dep.	7.11		8.46	10.57	1.38	2.08		3.38	5.38	7.47
Taipo	dep.	7.23		8.59	11.09	1.51	2.21		3.52	5.51	8.00
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27		10.05	11.13	1.55	2.25		3.56	5.56	8.05
Fanling	dep.	7.37		10.16	11.23	2.06	2.34		4.06	6.04	8.13
Sheungshui	dep.	7.40		10.19	11.25	2.07	2.37		4.07	6.07	8.15
Sham Chun	arr.	7.55			11.30	2.12	2.43		4.13	6.13	8.20
	dep.		8.55	10.50				5.15			
SHEK LUNG	dep.		10.40	3.15				5.30			
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.		11.30	5.10				6.50			

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The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.00	8.30	2.50	Shatankok	dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shatankok	arr.	6.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 „	26 „

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Length on Keel Blocks	338 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 9 „
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.50 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SUNDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.	
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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	Oct. 9th.
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Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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FRESH MILK

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Children must have it—adults should have it.

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is concentrated food.

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15 Minutes from landing stage.
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Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Eyles.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 6th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

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[1928

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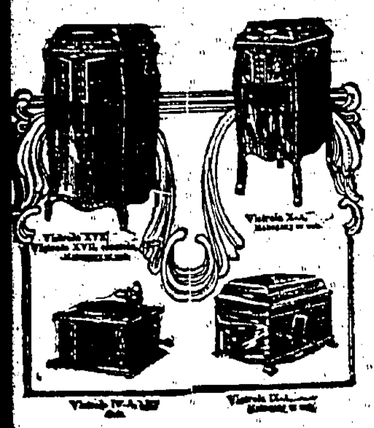
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MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS. 16-5

Comfortable, good - looking

Pyjamas



Made of fine Ceylon Flannel, very soft, cut full and roomy to insure peaceful slumber.

All weights and qualities at prices ranging from $4.75 per suit.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty year it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

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Fancy Tales,	Monarcas,	Reina Maria,
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Army and Navy, Lords of England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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HERRING—HALL—MARVIN

SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

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PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

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QUESTIONS TO MINISTERS.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

In the House of Lords, recently, Lord Ribblesdale invited the attention of the House to the recent pronouncements of the Leader of the House upon the propriety of putting questions down on the notice paper, and to ask whether, for the future, permission would be required to do so. He disclaimed putting the question on personal grounds, and said that on July 17th Earl Curzon had not been fortunate either in his choice of method or choice of phrase. He (Lord Ribblesdale) felt disquietude about the future. He put the question down in the hope that it would give Lord Curzon an opportunity of retreating from an untenable position, which was hazardous to the liberties and practices of the House. Nothing should be allowed to molest or impair free speech, and nothing should be allowed either to excuse or diminish Ministerial responsibility. Vigilance was specially requisite in these days, when Ministerial responsibility was becoming a remarkably intermittent apparition. It was extremely evasive, and it was wonderful how it was able to take cover under the skirts of "D.O.R.A.," and hide itself away. If the pronouncement of the noble Earl were accepted, they would become in the jargon of the day, a controlled establishment—(laughter and cheers)—regulated as to their ancient freedom and rights at the discretion of the Government or the Leader of the House, just as corn, bacon, and hay were now regulated by the authorities. He asked the House to share his view that any such pretentions should be withdrawn as categorically as they were advanced. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Londonderry said that circumstances were gradually bringing their lordships finally to abdicate the remaining powers which belonged to them. The custom was developing that no question should be brought forward unless it received the special sanction and approval of the Leader of the House. The main object for which their lordships' House existed was rapidly going through the process of complete destruction. There was a system in the House of Commons, known as "negotiation behind the Speaker's Chair," on which he had always looked with the greatest suspicion. When members of the other House were inclined to be critical they were told that criticism was unpatriotic. There was a steadily increasing number of members of the Ministry in the House of Commons until the Government bade fair to be a body of coalition placemen, and nothing more. He viewed with great misgiving the decrease in Ministerial appointments in their lordships' House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said as to the occasion to which reference had been made, the Leader of the House did not intend to claim, and did not claim, any right of putting a veto on the power to discuss any subject which any member of their lordships' House desired to raise. He could find nothing in the words of the noble Earl to suggest the idea that he conceived it was the duty of a private peer to come to him for permission before a question could be put on the paper or debated. Such a claim would, of course, be monstrous and absurd.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said there were a great many of our fellow-subjects who were in a state of unrest because they thought they were being kept in the dark with regard to the war.

EARL CURZON'S REPLY.

Earl Curzon did not at all deprecate the raising of this discussion by Lord Ribblesdale. He must confess he was somewhat startled at the oration of the noble lord, who had failed to give any substantiation whatever of charges against himself. In fact he saw no shadows of foundation for the preposterous and ridiculous charges which had been launched. The constitutional position consecrated by immemorial practice was this: that it was in the power of any noble lord to put down any question or notice of motion that he pleased. There were certain tacit limitations to the great liberty enjoyed in the House of Lords, and generally acted upon in the spirit of courtesy and friendly understanding which generally prevailed between members. It was a kind of unwritten code without which the business of the House could not be carried on from day to day. It was really a corollary and consequence of the great liberties and advantages they in their lordships' House enjoyed. On a single question a speech of an hour's duration might be hung. In the House of Commons there was a Speaker in the Chair to compel relevance to the subject on which the question was put. If they in the House of Lords had such a functionary he would never be idle. He would have had a very busy time that afternoon. Their lordships enjoyed advantages which were without parallel in any legislative chamber in the world. They would not willingly part with them. They were one of the attractions of the House, and they explained how noble lords who, in the evening of their life, came up to that House enjoyed themselves so immensely in it. It was like roaming about a spacious park, without being confined to the trim alleys of a Dutch garden. (Laughter and cheers.) Noble lords might select as the moment for putting a question one that was extremely delicate in international relations and when it was extremely detrimental to the public interest for the spokesman of the Government to give a reply. This difficulty was accentuated by the fact that the Foreign Secretary was not directly represented in the House of Lords, and the Leader of the House had to refer to him and get his opinion upon the opportuneness of the moment which was chosen for discussion. It had been the invariable practice to consult the Foreign Office. He had never put down a question without conferring with the Foreign Office. He had never pursued a question if a representative of the Foreign Office asked him not to put it.

He had not gone about the House talking about freedom of speech and all that rubbish. He was merely carrying out to the best of his ability the old traditions of their lordships' House. As regarded the case in which he declined to give a reply, it was one in which he had tried, without success, to secure that the question should not be put. His desire was to give a maximum of information.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FEDERAL HOME RULE.

A DEMAND FROM WALES.

The South Wales Labour Federation held a special conference at Cardiff, recently, to consider Federal Home Rule. Mr. T. Richards, M.P., presided, and 124 delegates represented 174,211 members. Resolutions were unanimously carried recognising Ireland's claim to immediate Home Rule, and declaring it should be an advance instalment for the Federal Home Rule for England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as Ireland.

Mr. W. Brace, M.P., said that without Home Rule there was no prospect of achieving the ideals of reconstruction. He believed the idea was sound for Ireland and equally sound for the other countries. The Labour party could not afford to ignore the movement. He was very anxious about the future of the Labour party, and had that party not existed in these days of trial and stress he would have been anxious for the welfare of the nation, for its existence was a safeguard against revolution. Parliament was congested, and devolution was essential.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., said the Labour party stood, as always, in favour of self-government for Ireland. Many towns and some counties were more advanced than others. Why should Wales be kept back in social improvement because Scotland or Ireland was not so progressive. In temperance legislation and education Wales had been kept back. Parliamentary machinery was absolutely broken down. Reconstruction, social legislation, and Empire problems would require Imperial Parliament's attention, and made devolution an absolute necessity. It was not a mere Labour claim, but a national claim, a citizens' claim, and an apeal must be made to all sections of the people. The world would never be the same again, and circumstances arising out of the war would revolutionise everything. He wanted the Labour movement to be prepared for these changes. First by solid organisation, and secondly by intelligent appreciation of what they required. When they talked of their movement as being so many million people he wished they were so many million people who understood exactly the principles underlying the movement. Unfortunately they often counted heads instead of intelligence. He wanted them to educate their fellow men and women to realise all that was involved, and then he was quite sure that the British House of Commons would meet their claim. When it was met he was equally sure that the intelligence and enthusiasm of Welsh people would not only justify their claim, but enable them and their children to obtain their legitimate aspirations.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, as secretary of the Labour party, in a circular on devolution addressed to trade unions of the country, states that the Labour movement is convinced of the need of the widest and most generous measure of self-government for Ireland, but that Home Rule is also needed for England, Scotland, and Wales. The recent conference urged giving separate legislative assemblies to all four countries.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN KOREA.

The special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* in Japan impresses on British merchants the admirable openings for British trade in Korea. That country, under Japanese rule, is making extraordinary strides. Yet it seems to be entirely neglected by our merchants. Before the war a German firm monopolised the foreign trade there, though that trade was mainly in British cottons. "Everything is changing" is the burden of the correspondent's message, and we must change our methods or lose our trade.

The understanding to which he had referred entailed an obligation on the Leader of the House not to put pressure to restrict the full rights and liberties of the House, but equally, and even more, it imposed an obligation on noble lords to respect the confidence which he reposed in them, to listen to the appeals he might think it was his duty to address to them when he represented that it was not in the public interest that a particular matter should be discussed, and to defer, not to his orders, but to his responsible position. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Crewe remaked that it was undoubtedly a temptation to the members of any Government to regard as contrary to the public interest questions which were inconvenient to themselves. It was not always easy to separate the interests of the Administration from the interests of the public in certain matters. On the other hand, it could not be disputed that there were persons so destrous of opposing the Government and its policy on a particular subject that they were apt in the interest they felt in it to forget the possibility of inconvenience or even of public anger in raising it at a particular moment. He hoped they would not fall into the way in that House of considering discussions on foreign policy or *war policy untimely in themselves.* He adhered to the opinion that if at any time it was desired that noble lords should refrain from dealing with a particular subject it should be a matter of private and friendly communication. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Selborne thought that Lord Crewe had touched on a very real point when he said that it was not always easy to distinguish between the public interest and the interest of the Administration. They were not prepared to accept from any Government their opinion as to what should or should not be discussed in that House. Having regard to the vast amount of work which the leader of the House had to carry out it was no doubt difficult for him always to consider quite dispassionately whether a subject should or should not be brought forward on a particular date.

The subject then dropped.

A COMMERCE DEGREE.

LONDON SCHEME.

However great our triumph in the last decisive struggle of the war, victory will profit us little unless we know how to use the opportunities of peace. Huge tasks of reconstruction and of new construction must be accomplished if we are to hold our place in the world's array of nations. We shall not succeed unless we apply to every department of national effort minds well equipped and thoroughly trained. The prizes of the future must fall to those States which know how to make the most of their man-power by developing to the highest degree its brain-power. The age of rule-of-thumb, of the half-skilled, and the uneducated has passed away, and we must prepare ourselves for the age of science and the expert. Let us admit that we may learn from the enemy. The German system of education is not that perfectly efficient machine which some suppose, but it does excel our own in the application and co-ordination of different branches of study to fitting young men for particular occupations. It is in vocational education or technical education, in its widest sense, that German methods have something to teach us. A good deal has already been done in this country, especially by the younger universities, to provide advanced instruction for the needs of particular industries and professions. Much still remains to do. The Senate of the University of London, alive to the needs of the time, has been foremost in the developments of recent years. During the war it has established, in addition to its Degrees in Engineering, Agriculture and in the Management of Real Estate. The provision of organised and co-ordinated teaching is, of course, a necessary preliminary to the foundation of a Degree.

THE CAPITAL OF COMMERCE.

All this is to the good, but the critic might well say that there is one glaring omission. London was, before the war, not only the Empire's capital city, but the financial and commercial capital of the world, and that eminence, we hope, and with good reason, it may long retain. Commerce, in the widest sense of the word, is the great industry and the sepreme interest of London, as it is the origin and one of the strongest bonds of union of the great Empire of which London is the capital. Yet until now London's University, while recognising and fostering other industries, has given little assistance and no academic honours to commerce. As well might the University of Manchester decline to know anything of the manufacture of textiles, or the University of Sheffield of metallurgy. This reproach is now to be removed, for by a recent resolution London University has decided to grant Degrees in commercial subjects and to organise the necessary course of instruction. Other universities made this provision some years ago. The more reason for vigorous effort now to make London's school of commerce worthy of the city's position in the commercial world.

Let it be clearly understood what this new development means. In no department of vocational education, it is probable, certainly not in commerce, can the work of the university, the professor, the class-room, and the study supersede practical experience, any more than a degree can become a guarantee of practical efficiency. But the modern worker, whether in a bank or a merchant's office, in accountancy or the counting-house of a manufacturer, now needs wider and deeper knowledge and large views, and a more finely-trained mind than can be acquired by the routine of practice. It is, therefore, the purpose of the university scheme to provide opportunities for study which will supplement what is learnt in the business of the office. To make this assistance real it is recognised that the university must be in close touch with the leaders of commerce, finance, and industry, and in reliance upon their assistance the scheme has been planned. The Lord Mayor will preside over, and Mr. Balfour will speak at, a meeting in the Mansion House to-morrow, at which the proposals of the university will be laid before the great commercial interests of the City and the public.

THE STUDENTS' COURSE.

We have only to consider the diverse conditions under which lads of ability enter business life to see that the future students of the commercial course will approach it in different circumstances. Some will be able to give up two or three years to the university before entering an office. Others, possibly the majority, will be giving part of their time to office work, part to study. Many will be living within reach of the different educational institutions working under the university. Others will be out of reach of lecturer and class-room. The University of London can claim that it is the only university in the kingdom able to provide for all these different classes. In its colleges it can organise complete courses of instruction, and special assistance for those whose time is limited, and by its external system it can help those whose circumstances prevent them giving attendance. The degree, of course, will require an equal standard of knowledge from all.

The course of study falls into two parts. The preliminary stage will be common to all students, giving them, as it were, the basis of general knowledge of commerce on which more specialised instruction can be built up. It will include the elements of economics and of the geography of industries, products, and communications; it will deal with the principles of banking, currency, trade and finance, and with accountancy. One modern language will also be compulsory. In the advanced stage more variety will be allowed according to the needs of individuals. The compulsory subjects are the organisation of industry, banking, and trade, the modern economic development of the world, commercial law, and statistical method. A large number of optional subjects arranged in groups

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BANKING AMALGAMATIONS.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS' VIEWS.

In the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* Sir Charles Addis, in the course of an interesting article on "Problems of British Banking," says:—

The argument that amalgamation is part of the process of evolution and therefore inevitable, like the absorption of the small shopkeeper by the multiple store, is to be viewed with suspicion, like every other analogy drawn from the physical sciences when imported into an economic discussion. Evolution may be a good thing or a bad thing, but there is no reason why we must of necessity submit to it. If it is a good thing we ought to assent to it. If it is a bad thing we ought to oppose it. If it is applicable in the present case it cannot logically be allowed to stop here. The evolutionary process by which eight banks have recently been reduced to four must go on until the four banks are reduced to two. We might then expect the two remaining banks, having been amalgamated into one, to make the monopoly complete by proceeding to absorb the Bank of England. That might be a good thing for the surviving bank. The benefit to the community is not so obvious. . . . The bigger the bank the greater the danger that with the lapse of time it will become entrenched in a bed of vested interests, inimical to change, discountenancing the introduction of new ideas and discouraging the more efficient methods of young and vigorous competitors. The latent power of the amalgamated banks in sapping competition will be very great. It may even be questioned whether the gigantic size they have already attained does not constitute a menace to the predominant position which the Bank of England has hitherto enjoyed as the bankers' bank. . . . Nor can the psychological effect of these great aggrandisements of capital in the hands of a few banks be ignored. They are virtually Government guaranteed institutions. The insolvency of one of the great banks involve such widespread disaster that no Government could stand aside. They would be compelled to make use of the national resources in order to guarantee the solvency of private banks. From Government guarantee to Government control is but a step, and but one more step to nationalisation. We are playing into the hands of Mr. Sidney Webb and the Socialists.

BELGIUM AS A PAWN.

HARDEN'S SCATHING COMMENT.

Discussing Count von Hertling's statement on Belgium, Herr Maximilian Harden writes in the *Zukunft*: "Can a country be regarded as an independent State which is only to be returned to the owner when negotiations with twenty other States have reached a favourable conclusion? Can a country be regarded as an independent State which, before its return, must further undertake precisely to adapt its policy and its economy, and consequently its entire State life, to the will of the enemy Power still ruling on its soil, which must guarantee that Power against French, British, and American thirst for revenge, and which must even be friends with that Power and grant it privileged confidence? Primary law or international law—that alone is the question. International law forbids Germany to retain even one pebble of Belgium's streets, and commands Germany to restore the kingdom in the extent, possessions, and sovereignty which it had before the invasion. Is Belgium—as a Chancellor, a Secretary of State, and an Ambassador have, in the name of the Kaiser and the Federal Governments, confessed—the innocent victim of German self-defence? Then we have to ask its forgiveness, and not, in addition, to force conditions upon it. This," Herr Harden concludes, "is a question of decency, morality, and the honour of a nation."

provide for instruction in banking and finance, trade with different areas, transport and industrial organisation. Thus, according to his individual occupation, the student can obtain special qualifications.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING.

Many of these subjects are already taught in the University of London, but to provide teaching especially adapted for commercial work much adaptation and development will be required. For example, there is need of provision for fuller treatment of banking and financial operations, and for the study of economic conditions abroad, of market organisation, and of ocean transport. If London is to take its proper place in promoting the study of commercial subject funds must be provided. New lectureships will be needed in considerable numbers. A bureau must be established to help those who are reading after their office hours without tuition. It will be necessary to bring out books dealing with commercial affairs for the use of students, and this cannot in the early stages be done without financial assistance. Existing libraries, too, will need enlargement. The examinations will involve heavy expense. To provide scholarships for able lads and travelling fellowships for those who further distinguish themselves money is imperatively required. These objects, it is estimated, would call for an expenditure of some £12,000 a year. In addition, to enlarge the accommodation of London's colleges and to procure the educational plan necessary for the students of commerce would call for a special sum of £20,000. The figures may sound large in these difficult days, but they represent only a trifling sum in comparison with the vast commercial interests of London, and it is certain that no investment of the shrewdest financier ever promised such a return as money devoted to this scheme. For if it is fully and fairly carried out we may count upon a new generation of workers in commerce of an efficiency far higher than that vast sphere of enterprise has been able to command in the past.—*Daily Telegraph.*

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DAGGERS.

Five Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of daggers.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the fifth defendant.

Inspector Sim stated that he wished to withdraw the case against the third, fourth, and fifth defendants as there was no evidence against them.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly discharged the three defendants, and remanded the case against the first and second defendants.

CHINESE DETECTIVE IMPRISONED

A Chinese detective was charged with leaving the Police Force without notifying the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who prosecuted, stated that defendant, who was stationed in Belle View Police Station, Causeway Bay, had, on a certain date, in conjunction with another detective, made a seizure of opium, which never reached the Police Station. Defendant subsequently absconded, and no trace of him was found till about a fortnight ago, when information was received to the effect that he was hiding in Hunghom. He was then arrested on a warrant.

Defendant said he was suddenly called away to take part in some ancestral ceremonies and left for Shanghai, where he was forced to remain for some time.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

A CONVIVIAL GATHERING.

Twenty-three Chinese were charged, on remanded, with gambling.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence, after evidence of arrest had been given, submitted that his clients all belonged to a guild which, however, had no headquarters or office. They were all cooks and other *employés* of the restaurants, and he understood that both the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Police recognised the Society. The members of the Society met twice a year to consider financial matters, etc. They were also a sort of a benevolent Society, providing pensions for the families of deceased members. On the night of the arrest, it being one of their bi-annual dinners his clients had gathered at a restaurant, and, while waiting for the other members, three or four of them indulged in a game called *tin-gow*. It was well known that all those games were played at the restaurants in Kennedy Town. According to the laws of Hongkong, a common gaming-house was a place where a certain commission was paid to a man who constituted himself the banker. In this instance there was no evidence at all that the restaurant was a common gaming house or that anybody had become the banker. He asked the Magistrate to dismiss the case.

Mr. Wood stated that he agreed with Mr. Lo's contention and discharged the defendants.

A TRUCULENT RICSHA-COOLIE.

A Chinese ricsha-coolie was charged with demanding more than the legal fare and with abusing a European lady at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

Complainant stated that she engaged defendant's ricsha at the Kowloon Ferry on Tuesday evening. The man refused to take her, but she got into the ricsha and insisted on his doing so. When she reached her destination—Gun Club Hill—she offered 10 cents, which was the legal fare. Defendant immediately banged the ricsha down and complainant had to jump out of it. Defendant, furthermore, threw the money on the ground and spat on it. He used abusive language and gesticulated wildly. Complainant was alone at the time and went into her house without speaking a word.

Defendant denied throwing the money down or being abusive. He said he had frequently taken complainant to her house.

A witness for the defence said there was no trouble at all.

Inspector Gordon informed the Magistrate that ricsha-coolies were giving a lot of trouble. On Wednesday night an officer of a steamer engaged a ricsha and when he paid the legal fare the coolie followed him to the ship and caused trouble.

Mr. Wood fined defendant $10, with the alternative of twenty-one days' hard labour.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of three taels of opium.

Revenue Officer Clark stated that three women were arrested early yesterday morning when they were going on board a steam launch. When searched at the Central Police Station, opium was found in a double-bottomed basket carried by defendant.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $200, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of one tael of opium. In this instance, also, the defendant had concealed the opium in a false-bottomed basket.

Defendant stated that she was paid to carry the basket to a launch, by a man whom she did not know.

Mr. Wood fined defendant $150.

A third Chinese woman, who was charged with being in unlawful possession of eleven taels of opium, was fined $750, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A DOMESTIC "JAR."

The disagreement between the wives of two Chinese living in Chatham Street resulted in the two husbands appearing before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, one as complainant and the other as defendant in a charge of assault.

The complainant said his wife had a quarrel with the defendant's wife over a jar. When he came home he was told about it, and he therefore "warned" defendant's wife. The defendant then aimed a cup at him, whereupon witness ran down and called in the police.

The defendant's version was that when he heard the complainant scolding his wife he scolded the complainant, who then assaulted him, and, after knocking him over, ran for the police. Defendant added that he was a fitter working at the Kowloon Docks, and the weapon produced, found in his pocket, appertained to his trade.

A Police Sergeant suggested that as both parties lived in the same house they might be bound over to keep the peace.

A *lukong* said that the defendant had a file in his hand, while there was a hammer on his bed.

Both the defendant and the complainant were bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $100. The file was confiscated.

"FAN TAN" ON THE FRENCH WHARF.

Twenty-four Chinese were charged with unlawful gaming.

One of the defendants admitted his guilt, but all the others said that they were merely watching the play.

Sergt. Blackman said that Sergt. Fallon and a party of constables raided the French Wharf on Wednesday morning, and all the defendants were arrested. The police found a large gangway-board (too large to take into Court) marked with chalk, also some cards and money. The defendants had no business to be on the French Wharf, which is not in use at present. The Police had received several complaints proving that the wharf was a well-known resort for gambling.

Sergt. Fallon deposed that the defendants were playing *fan-tan*, with matches for counters. When the police raided the wharf some of the defendants jumped into the water, others got into sampans, while others got under the wharf.

The defendants offered a variety of explanations. Most of them said that they went on the wharf to meet a boat (Sergt. Blackman pointed that the wharf was closed and locked); others said they saw a crowd there and went in out of curiosity; one said he went in at the same time as the police and was arrested; one was waiting for some bullocks from a steamer; others had just come on the wharf to go ashore; one was going to collect a debt from a boatman; one was only cooling himself on the wharf; and another was a sampan man who went on to the wharf to repair the rope fastening his boat to the wharf. The last defendant, who, Sergt. Fallon said, had tried to swim the harbour, said that he was so frightened when the police came that he just jumped into the harbour and swam away.

The Magistrate convicted all the defendants and fined them $3 each.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF BANK DRAFTS.

BANK EMPLOYES IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese was charged with having forged drafts and received certain payments from the Bank of Canton and from the Mercantile Bank, etc.,

Mr. R. Kennedy, accountant of the Mercantile Bank, deposed that his initials on drafts were the shroff's authority for payment. He had compared the draft produced with the advice, and found that they corresponded. He initialled the draft and passed it for payment.

Mr. Ho Lau Cheuk, assistant compradore of the Mercantile Bank, identified the draft produced as that handed to him on September 14th. The chop on the draft was that of the Tai Fung Cheong shop. It was his duty to compare the name of the chop with that on the draft, and in the draft in question he found that they agreed. He initialled the draft and handed it to a clerk to enter into the book, after which the clerk handed the draft to Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kwan Shi John, chief accountant of the Bank of Canton, said that neither of the drafts produced in Court actually passed through his hands. According to the bank's system, the clerk receiving it put a number on the draft. The bank's chop was partly put on a slip of paper and partly on the draft. Then the clerk asked the person presenting the draft to sign on the back of the draft, not necessarily in his presence. Payment was made to the person whose name appeared on the draft—if Fong Kam's name were on the draft payment would be made to Fong Kam. If the signature on the draft did not correspond with the name on the draft, then payment was not made. The man who received the drafts examined the endorsements, and initialled it after comparing the signature with the name on the draft. The draft then went to the person in charge of the draft department, whose signature appeared on the back of both the drafts produced in Court. The man in charge of the draft department compared the advices with the draft, and the endorsements with the name on the draft, and then passed it on for payment. The Bank shroff paid on the authority of the initials of the man in charge of the draft department. The second of exchange on the two drafts in question had not been received by the Bank.

Inspector Watt said that the Bank did not seem to know who had actually cashed the drafts. Such a person would be an important witness.

The Magistrate observed that the Bank did not seem to have any system at all, as compared with European banks. All they knew was that the drafts had passed through the Bank and had been paid.

The hearing was adjourned.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

POLICY DECIDED UPON BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 29th Mr. Lees-Smith asked whether the Government had decided upon the adoption of a policy of Imperial preference was to be confined solely to the question of transports and so on, or whether it was to include a preference in tariffs as well.

Mr. Bonar Law: Obviously a preference in duties as well.

Mr. Lees-Smith: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that a policy of that sort is fatal to a League of Nations?

Mr. Bonar Law: I do not in the least admit that.

Mr. Snowden: Will the House of Commons have an opportunity of deciding this question?

Mr. Bonar Law: As long as the war lasts there is no opportunity of carrying out such a policy. All that will happen is that this Government will have put itself into line with the Governments of the Dominions respecting the principle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Runciman: Will the terms of the resolution which is about to be passed be put along with the other resolutions which appear in this morning's papers?

Mr. Bonar Law: The exact terms of the resolution will be published, but as I mentioned the other day the discussion of this whole question is not yet completed, and therefore there is no mystery about the publishing of it until a general statement is made.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will these resolutions involve a tax on food?

Mr. Bonar Law: No, they will not. The resolutions, as I have said, take the form which has been adopted by the Dominion Government—a preference in existing tariffs and in duties which may be subsequently imposed.

Mr. Outhwaite: How can the Government take this step, seeing there is no mandate from the country?

Mr. Bonar Law: But the Government has always a mandate to commit itself. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

LAW AND POLICY.

[BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, SIR F. SMITH.]

One of the most vital questions of the present war, from the point of view of International law, as well as of belligerent conduct, is the destruction of merchantmen. The practice of destroying them has in this conflict been carried to an extent far greater than in any previous war, and unparalleled losses have been inflicted on the subjects of belligerent and neutral States alike. The Germans, whose unconscionable principles in warfare generally are avowed by their oft-repeated watch words—ruthlessness and frightfulness (Schrecklichkeit)—have, in maritime war particularly, resorted to the unprecedented policy which is likewise summed up in their own words, "spurlos versenken"—that is, to sink without leaving a trace. This policy of the enemy, adopted both on land and at sea, is known to us all, and has aroused the indignation of the civilised world; it was the chief factor that brought in the United States, who found it impossible to stand by any longer, in view of the repeated violations of the long-established laws of war, the universal principles of right, and the dictates of humanity, which are recognised by all but madmen and savages.

Now, so far as enemy warships are concerned, it is admitted that a belligerent is entitled to attack, capture, or destroy them anywhere on the high seas, and in his own or the enemy's territorial waters, at any time and without notice. But enemy merchantmen must not be treated in such a summary and drastic fashion. In the first place, they are not combatants. Secondly, they may actually belong to a class of vessels expressly exempted to customary and written law from capture and destruction: for example, coast fishing-vessels, vessels engaged in scientific, philanthropic, or humanitarian expeditions, cartel ships, mail boats, and also hospital ships. Thirdly, enemy merchantmen may have neutral persons and neutral cargoes on board, seeing that neutral passengers are equally permitted to sail in a belligerent's merchant ships, neutral crews are allowed to take service thereon, and neutral merchants have the right to ship innocent cargoes in them. In these circumstances a belligerent commander is on the one hand entitled, and on the other bound, to visit and search an enemy merchantman or other non-combatant vessel. Before resorting to forcible measures he must ascertain her true character, the nationality of passengers and crew on board, and the nation and destinations of her cargo. Of course, should she refuse to heave-to when summoned to do so, or offer resistance to visit he may then attack her. But if she obeys the summons and permits examination, then, as soon as he finds her to be an enemy merchantman, he may take possession of her and carry her as a prize into his country's ports for the purpose of bringing her before a Prize Court for adjudication. A prize does not strictly become the captor's property until after due condemnation by a properly constituted Prize Court.

But what if the captor cannot possibly take his prize into his ports owing to their great distance, the dangerous nearness of the enemy's naval forces, the unseaworthy character of the captured vessel, or the impossibility to spare a prize crew? In such cases he may sink the prize, but only after making proper provision for the safety of the passengers and crew, the ship's papers, and the innocent cargo on board. If he cannot make this provision, he must release the vessel. Thus, it follows necessarily from this rule that a submarine may not be employed against any maritime craft other than actual fighting ships, or commissioned auxiliaries of the enemy; for, obviously, a submarine cannot fulfil the indispensable condition of making adequate provision for the safety of the passengers and crew. It is clear, therefore, that apart from considerations of fairness and humanity, the sinking of merchantmen without warning, without examination, and without providing means to save the lives and innocent cargo on board, is in law a gross crime. As such it is punishable; due reparation may eventually be demanded, and compensation exacted for all who have suffered loss thereby in property and for the dependents of those who were lost.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE EDUCATION BILL.

WHAT IT DOES.

The Education Bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, is (says *The Daily Telegraph's* Parliamentary Correspondent) the most important measure of its kind since the memorable bill of 1870. That charter set up the public elementary school system, and put it under the control of School Boards. Matters so went on until 1902, when the Boards were abolished, and Board schools, Voluntary schools, and secondary and technical schools were transferred to the present education authorities. The bill of that year was mainly one of administrative machinery.

The measure brought in by the present Minister of Education scarcely affects administrative machinery at all. It raises the compulsory age in elementary schools to 14 years, and possibly 16. It provides continuing day education for young people employed in industry during at least eight hours per week up to the age of 16 years and eventually 18. It provides for the establishment of central schools and other advanced institutes passed under the elementary school system. It cares for the physical education of children more than ever before. It empowers local authorities to provide medical attendance for school children, and it enables the local authorities to contribute to the cost of holiday camps, recreation camps, schools, etc. Generally speaking, it empowers the local education authorities for the first time to cover the whole life of children from the age of 2 in the nursery up to the age of 18 in continuation schools.

The scheme prepared and carried through by Mr. Herbert Fisher is, therefore, obviously a very comprehensive measure. It lacks but one thing—the supply of teachers. This supply, it is understood, the Government will before long take steps to expedite by offering special advantages to the teaching profession.

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REMINDER.

MEMBERS are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held THIS EVENING, at 6.30, in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., at which the attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1918. [2460

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office from No. 7, Queen's Road Central to St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, 2nd floor.

GOLDRING AND PHILIPS,
Solicitors, &c.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2457

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH. —Wideawake Importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with—

Box No. 2458,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2458

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER. Permanent position. Previous experience required. Apply, stating salary required and giving references, to—

Box No. 2453,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2453

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

"AT HOME."

MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "AT HOME," postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2450

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:
Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING of the NEW GROUND will take place TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. 2443

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2447

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. [58

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
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Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, SEEDS, VIEW POST-CARDS, TOYS, &c.
Just Received
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE.
GARDEN FERTILIZER.
O. Box 620 1845

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 28th instant, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be $1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2451

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already "approved by this Meeting and for the "purpose of identification thereof "subscribed by the Chairman thereof, "be and the same are hereby "approved, and that such Articles "be and they are hereby adopted as the "Articles of the Company to the "exclusion of and in substitution for "all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[2416

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matcheds hitherto erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary

Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at NOON on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. [2459

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A GODOWN. Central District.

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[2261

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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INTIMATION

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on river and lake

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[19

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

GERMANY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

IT is a curious coincidence that whenever the Germans are faring badly in the field we hear of labour troubles and political unrest in the Fatherland. The explanation may be, of course, that on such occasions the masses are moved by the courage of despair, or that they see in the embarrassment of their rulers the opportunity to press for reforms. We are inclined, however, to regard these demonstrations, especially when they synchronise with peace overtures, as engineered by the agents of the Government in order to throw dust in the eyes of the outside world. The Allies have repeatedly announced that they would be disposed to deal much more leniently with the German people than with the militarists who are in power, and the object of the Government is, doubtless, to encourage the pacifists in Great Britain, France and America to renewed activity by equipping them with the argument that the growing signs of discontent in Germany show that it is unnecessary to fight the war to a finish. It is probable that the agitators in Germany are themselves the victims of deception, and if the war were to end in a patched-up peace they would speedily be brought to heel.

It is now some eighteen months since the KAISER, disturbed by the overthrow of Tsardom, appeared before his subjects as a champion of democratic reform and declared that, in view of the "gigantic deeds" of the nation in the war, there was "no more room in Prussia for a class franchise"; condemned the existing system of indirect election and open voting; and stated that the Upper House, which consists largely of his relations and nominees, must unite in its midst, in a more extensive and proportionate manner than hitherto, representatives of "the various classes and vocations of the people." The fulfilment of these Royal promises—which, it will be noticed, did not include equal suffrage, or, in British political terminology, "one vote one value"—was conveniently postponed to the "happy conclusion of the war." Great importance is attached to reform in Prussia. It is regarded as the first step towards obtaining constitutionalism and, perhaps, even parliamentarism for the Empire, because the Prussian Minister-President is, at the same time, the Imperial Chancellor, and, as the "plenipotentiary" of the predominant partner, wields great influence in the Federal Council, or Bundesrat—a body composed of members nominated by the Governments of the various States and exercising, jointly with the Reichstag, the legislative functions of the Empire. The most liberal of constitutions and the most democratic equality of franchise in the Empire, even if they could be carried without previous reforms in Prussia, could not prevail against an unreformed Prussia. At present, under the three-class system, against which *Vorwaerts* declaims, the vote of one elector in Prussia may have a thousand, or many thousand, times the value of another elector's vote—a state of things which produces a thoroughly reactionary Chamber of Deputies. According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Count HERTLING, replying to the Trade Union deputation which waited upon him on the 12th inst. and declared that "the people's anger over the Prussian suffrage question had reached the boiling point," promised that if the Upper House did not agree to equal suffrage the Landtag would be dissolved. It will be interesting to watch developments.

To lend an appearance of sincerity to the KAISER'S new profession of faith last year a Committee on the Constitution of the Empire was appointed by the Reichstag, and Herr SCHEIDEMANN—the leader of the Majority Socialist Party, which has supported the Government in most matters connected with the war—was chosen to preside over its deliberations. This Committee passed a number of resolutions designed to secure a greater measure of popular control. They demanded, for example, the counter-signature of one or other of the Secretaries of State to all Ordinances and decrees of the Emperor; the right to impeach the Chancellor before a Constitutional Court and to make him responsible to the Reichstag instead of to the KAISER; the transference of the control over appointments to the Army and Navy from the KAISER'S "Militar-kabinet" to the Reichstag; an increase in the representation of the great industrial districts; the immunity of deputies from arrest; and the discontinuance of the system of proroguing or adjourning the Reichstag without its consent while the Empire was at war. One great obstacle to setting up a Ministry of the Empire is that it has always been regarded by the various States as inconsistent with their semi-sovereign rights. It is obvious, however, that, even if the concessions asked for were granted, they would have little practical effect unless accompanied by electoral reform throughout the Empire placing the power in the hands of the masses. Even the moderate German politicians, however, have a horror of "ephemeral majorities" and "parliamentary moods," and, of course, the KAISER and his satellites may be trusted to oppose resolutely—and, we think, successfully—any constitutional movement that threatens their privileges. Although some pretence of reform may be made by changing the Ministry and according representation in it to the Socialist Party as a sop to the democratic Cerberus, the official attitude is, no doubt, correctly reflected by the *North German Gazette* when it says: "There is no reason to go beyond the present system of Government. A Majority Government will be fatal to the conditions prevailing in Germany."

The Annual Bazaar will take place on November 2nd in the grounds of Government House.

A Chinese man, 23 years of age, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from three stab wounds in the body, supposed to have been inflicted by six men in Third Street. One of the men suspected has been arrested. The injured man's condition is critical, and his depositions have been taken by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 26th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is reported that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, sent all his Shui-Hing troops to Fatshan soon after he learnt of his dismissal.

The Shiu-Hing troops, who will be brigaded with some other troops, will approach Canton.

Chak Wong, the newly-appointed acting Civil Governor, has expressed a desire to resign in view of opposition.

The Provincial Assembly has demanded that the Civil Governor be elected by the Assembly.

Since the question of the Civil Governorship has arisen the situation in Canton has become very grave.

GENERAL LUK.

General Luk Wing-ting, who went to spend his birthday holidays in Lung-chow, has recently returned to his native village in Mo-Ming. It is reported that he will set out to inspect the frontier defences.

MOTOR-BOAT CAPSIZED.

A motor-boat running on the shallow river in Kwangsi is reported to have capsized the other day, with the result that over 30 passengers were drowned and numerous goods were lost.

FOOCHOW CAN BE TAKEN.

It is reported that the Fukien leaders appointed Yew Kin-ping acting Tuchun, when Li How-ki escaped. Yew, who promised to maintain order, has also shown a disposition to leave, and the situation has become serious.

The Northern troops in Foochow are tired of fighting, and, consequently, Foochow can be easily taken.

A NEWSPAPER PANIC.

The *Nam-Fuet Po* and the *New China Po*, which published certain unconfirmed news, have been ordered to be suspended. In view of this the other newspapers are in a state of panic, and some of them have already suspended themselves.

HONGKONG'S DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICE RAID.

Attention was drawn at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, to the crop of murders and stabbing cases which had taken place at West Point during the last four months, when two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with possessing dangerous weapons.

Inspector Cockle made the interesting announcement that the police hoped to arrest a very dangerous character in a day or two, and the Magistrate remarked that he had taken three dying depositions in cases of stabbing during the past week.

Inspector Cockle stated in evidence that he had arrested the two prisoners in a house in Fung Yuk Lane. There were several men in the house and the police searched for dangerous weapons. Two daggers were found under the heads of the prisoners, who were sleeping when the police entered.

One of the prisoners said that the police entered with revolvers in their hands.

Inspector Cockle explained that the police had to carry revolvers because they were going into a house which contained bad characters.

The Magistrate observed that it was obviously the most correct thing to do, judging from the two dangerous daggers found by the police, who were not going to risk being shot in the back while conducting their search. One of the daggers had been just sharpened, showing that it was meant to be used.

Inspector Cockle said that about four months ago there was serious trouble at West Point, where there was a crop of murders and other crimes. The police had reason to believe that the house in which the prisoners had been arrested sheltered most of those people responsible for those crimes. There was one man whom the police had not yet had the pleasure of laying their hands on, and that was a man with a revolver. It was hoped, however, to arrest him in a day or two, for the police and received information of his whereabouts. He asked for a heavy sentence.

The Magistrate said there was far too much stabbing going on. He was satisfied that the prisoners were dangerous characters. He sentenced them to a year's hard labour each.

BOYS FOR THE SEA.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed a committee to prepare a draft of a national scheme of training for the sea service, with the object of maintaining a supply of well-trained British seamen, regard being had to the provisions of the Education Bill and to the powers and duties of local education authorities and the facilities provided by existing institutions.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, September 26th.

Two Divisions of Fuogtien troops have suddenly arrived at Peking for the purpose of protecting Hsu Shih-chang.

The resignation of the Superintendent of Police has given rise to widespread rumours in Pekipg.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Senate has decided to elect the Vice-President on the October 1st. The candidates are Fung Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui, Shum Chuen-huen, Luk Wing-ting, Tso Kun, Li Shun, and Chang Chin. It is believed that Tuan will be elected.

AMMUNITION LOAN.

The agreement for the ammunition loan of 20 million dollars has been signed. The ammunition will be delivered in four consignments. The loan is repayable in two years and bears interest at 8 per cent.

ARMED ROBBERIES AT YAUMATI.

EIGHT MEN IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Residents of Yaumati and the adjacent district will be relieved to learn that practically all the members of the gang of nine armed robbers who have been carrying on depredations in Yaumati during the past fortnight are now under arrest. Four of the men were arrested on Tuesday, and by an ingenious trap on Wednesday night four more were roped in.

The story of Wednesday's capture is as follows:—Five men, armed with revolvers, walked into a shop in Wuhu Street, Yaumati, and, after threatening the inmates with violence if they stirred, went behind the counter and took $15 in silver coin. The police received prompt information of the robbery, and a posse of constables formed themselves into two parties and surrounded the house. They concealed themselves as well as they could and waited for the robbers, who, when they had finished their operations, walked out of the house and into the arms of the police. A struggle ensued, and one man succeeded in getting away. The rest will be brought before the Magistrate shortly.

THE RECLAMATION STREET ROBBERY.

Of the four Chinese who were arrested on Tuesday, one was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with committing an armed robbery at No. 200, Reclamation Street. The other men, it is understood, will be charged separately.

Sergeant Murphy stated that on Monday night when complainant, who is a rice-merchant, and his family were about to retire to rest a knock was heard at the door and a few seconds later four men entered, two of whom were armed with revolvers. The master of the shop, having in his possession the key of the safe, which contained over $1,000 and jewellery, ran upstairs, followed by two of the robbers. He gained the verandah and got into the next house, where the people, thinking he was one of the robbers, arrested him. He was subsequently identified and allowed to go, whereupon he went into the street and blew a police whistle. Meanwhile two other men, who were masked, joined the robbers, making their number six, and they drove all the inmates into the kitchen and locked the door. They ransacked the place and got away with about $150. Nothing more was heard of them till the master of the shop received information that one of them was staying at a certain place. The police went to the place—a sort of seamen's club—and arrested the man, who was identified by the inmates at an identification parade held by Mr. King, A.S.P. Sergeant Murphy asked the Magistrate for a week's remand to make further inquiries, as he understood defendant was attempting to establish an *alibi*.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till a week.

A large party of troops from Mount Davis and Belchers on Wednesday paid a visit to Castle Peak Bay, where bathing, boating and rambling were indulged in. Tiffin and tea were served on the launch, and the whole party spent a very pleasant time. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund who made the outing possible.

THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK RESUMED.

APPRECIABLY NEARER ST. QUENTIN.

PURSUIT OF BULGARIANS CONTINUED.

FRENCH CAVALRY ENTER PRILEP.

GERMANY'S WAR OF DEFENCE.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK IN GREAT STRENGTH.

LONDON, September 25th. 3.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further progressed last evening, and at night-time in the neighbourhood of Selency, and at Gricourt.

The enemy counter-attacked several times, twice in great strength north of Gricourt, and was repulsed on both occasions.

Two companies of the Second Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment in one instance met the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing a number.

The enemy in the evening again attacked Gricourt, and at first made progress. We immediately counter-attacked and completely restored the situation and captured 40 prisoners.

We captured 1,000 prisoners and a large number of machine-guns north-west of St. Quentin on Tuesday.

A successful minor operation on Monday night slightly advanced our line south-east of Inchy.

We repulsed raids east of Demicourt and north of Lens.

The enemy raiding west of Sauchy-Cauthey, captured a British post. A few of our men are missing.

The enemy again attacked the same posts and were repulsed.

We successfully raided in the Wulverghem sector, and captured a few prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 25th. 6.25 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The British and French resumed their attack against Saint Quentin. They obtained a footing at Pontruet, Gricourt, Francilly and Selency.

We recaptured Gricourt and Pontruet.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ATTACK AND CAPTURE 800 PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 24th. 10.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation was carried out this morning, in co-operation with the French, in the St. Quentin sector.

English troops attacked at dawn over a four miles' front from the neighbourhood of Thorigny river southwards.

We made good progress on the whole of this front.

Eight hundred prisoners were captured.

A vigorous resistance was encountered at a number of points, especially in the neighbourhood of Selency, where fighting continues.

We slightly improved our positions north-east of Epehy as the result of local fighting.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

The weather improved in the evening. The enemy activity was slight and intermittent.

We destroyed eight hostile machines and drove down three uncontrollable.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two enemy machines. Four British machines are missing.

We dropped one-and-a-half tons of bombs in the day-time and 17½ tons of bombs at night-time on aerodromes, railheads and hutments. All our night-fliers returned.

FIGHTING ON A CONSIDERABLE SCALE.

LONDON, September 24th. 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—This morning there was fighting on a considerable scale north and south of Saint Quentin.

The French achieved very satisfactory gains in the neighbourhood of Lepine de Dallon, which is skirted by the main St. Quentin road. It was a British fortified position before the retreat in March.

We continued the struggle north-east of Honlon, and penetrated as far as Pontruet and the high ground east of Fresnoy, which is very near a sharp elbow in the German defences along the St. Quentin canal.

So far 700 prisoners have been captured.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 24th. 12.45 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We recaptured trench sectors south of Villers-Guislain and east of Epehy.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK COMPLETELY FAILS.

PARIS, September 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was artillery activity at night-time in the regions of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

A German attack in the region of Moisy Farm failed completely.

On the Vesle front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle.

We repulsed enemy raids in Champagne and Lorraine, and carried out a successful raid in Lorraine.

EARLIER CABLES

FRENCH MAKE FRESH ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—West of St. Quentin, in conjunction with the British, we made a fresh advance this morning and captured Francilly, Selency and the village Dallon, despite vigorous resistance.

Farther south we reached the western outskirts of Giffecourt, capturing 500 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

The Germans, violently attacking Glerines, in the region of the Vesle front, gained a footing in advanced elements. Our counter-attack completely restored our line, and yielded 50 prisoners belonging to three regiments.

FRENCH MENACE TO ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, September 25th. 9.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—By the capture of Dallon and Francilly, each two miles distant from St. Quentin, the French menace both flanks of the height defending St. Quentin and are appreciably nearer the city.

General Debeney's Army is advancing over very difficult country on both banks of the Somme.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 25th. 7.35 p.m.

A Palestine official report states:—East of the Jordan we are approaching Amman, north of which the Arabs have effected important demolitions of the railway. Other Arabs are pressing the enemy retiring to the north from Maan.

Our prisoners are now over 40,000 and the guns 265.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEBRIS OF TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, September 25th. 6.25 a.m.

Mr. Massey, the well-known war correspondent, telegraphing from Nablus on September 23rd, stated:—No veteran has ever seen a sight so remarkable as that witnessed to-day on the six miles' stretch of road from Nablus to Wadi Farah, which is covered with the *débris* of the Turkish Army.

In this area alone 87 guns, 1,000 vehicles, 100 motor-lorries and a mass of impedimenta, like field-kitchens and water-carts, were found. The road is black with the carcases of thousands of animals and dead Turks and Germans. This was the work of the Welsh, Irish and Indian Infantry, with artillery behind them and airmen in front. When the guns began to shell the retiring transport the airmen swooped down to within 200 feet and bombed the head of the column, flight succeeding flight till the column was reduced to a broken mass.

The Irish and Indian troops played a great part. They marched 21 miles in 36 hours over an endless succession of mountains and deep rocky valleys, and fighting incessantly.

COMMAND OF ARAB FORCE.

PARIS, September 24th.

The *Echo de Paris* states that Colonel Lawrence commanded the Arab Force which cut the Hedjaz Railway at Deraa.

LONDON, September 25th.

The French Press is enthusiastic over the exploits of Colonel Lawrence. His name will surely become legendary in Great Britain.

Colonel Lawrence is an ex-member of the British Museum staff and an extraordinary linguist. He has been engaged with the Arab operations for three years and has performed almost incredible feats, including a march of 1,800 miles.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

ITALIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS.

LONDON, September 25th. 6.25 p.m.

An Italian official report from the Macedonia front states:—We occupied the heights to the north of Topolciani.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERBIANS' TOTAL CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 24th. 9.55 p.m.

The Serbians' total Bulgarian prisoners exceeds 12,000 and 140 guns.

ENEMY FALLING BACK IN GREATEST DISORDER.

LONDON, September 24th. 11.25 p.m.

A French Eastern *communiqué* states:—The pursuit continues on the whole front from Monastir to Veles.

The enemy columns, closely pursued and harassed by our cavalry and machine-gunned and bombed by our aeroplanes, are falling back in the greatest disorder towards Veles, Istip and Strumnitza.

The Allies' left wing from the Monastir front is driving back the enemy upon the Albanian roads.

The French cavalry entered Prilep. The town is intact, and immense booty was seized.

The French and Serbian troops are progressing northwards beyond the Prilep—Gradsko road, and threaten the Prilep—Veles road.

In the Centre the Serbians, who crossed the Vardar by a number of undamaged bridges between Demirkapu and Gradsko, have established a big bridgehead north of the river.

We occupy Enisboba, Karahodzali, Voyshan, and Ibirli. On the right wing the Allies, operating on both sides of the Vardar, reached the line Petrovo—Pardovica—Chivarli—Karaoglular.

Prisoners continue to increase. Considerable undamaged booty was found everywhere during Sept. 22nd. Twelve guns, including several heavy guns, were captured, also a number of new aeroplanes, motor-cars, and big petrol and food dumps.

PURSUIT OF BULGARS CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 24th. 6.45 p.m.

A British official report from Salonika states:—The pursuit of the Bulgarians on the Monastir—Doiran front continues.

The British and Greeks reached the line Pazarli—Furka—Smekvica, where they are in touch with the French and Greek forces.

Our cavalry are heading for Strumnitza.

Three six-inch guns, a mountain battery and some field-guns were captured.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, September 25th.

A section of the South Wales railwaymen have struck work, demanding an increase of ten shillings weekly, instead of the increase of five shillings offered by the War Cabinet and accepted by the unions.

The strike has spread to London, where the passenger services of several companies are disorganised.

After a meeting of the War Cabinet this morning, Sir Albert Stanley announced that the Government had called on the Naval and Military Authorities to assist the railways to carry on military traffic and the transport of foodstuffs.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED.

LATER.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, reiterates that the Government will not re-open negotiations with the strikers. He declares the issue is whether a small section of the community shall coerce the Government into meeting their demands regarding a question which had been settled after long negotiation with the men's unions, and which settlement the Government considers fair.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT INVOKED.

General Macready, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in a proclamation issued last evening, notifies pickets and others attempting to induce railway workers not to work that they are liable to arrest and prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Act.

STRIKE COLLAPSING.

LATER.

The railwaymen's strike is collapsing. A mass meeting at Cardiff decided to return to work.

ANXIETY REGARDING ALSACE-LORRAINE.

GERMANS EVACUATING CIVILIANS.

AMSTERDAM, September 25th.

A message from Berlin announces that arrangements are being made for the expeditious evacuation of civilians from Metz and other places in Alsace-Lorraine likely to come within the range of enemy long-range guns.

This is the first public admission of the German High Command's anxiety as regards Alsace-Lorraine.

TONNAGE SUNK IN AUGUST.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Admiralty announce:—The British, Allied and Neutral merchant tonnage sunk last month was 327,676, of which British tonnage was approximately 176,000 and the others 151,000. Steamships exceeding 500 gross tons entering and leaving the United Kingdom from and to the overseas, excluding coastwise and cross-Channel, totalled 8,159,000 gross tons, compared with 7,719,000 gross tons in July.

EARLIER CABLES.

STONEHENGE PRESENTED TO THE NATION.

LONDON, September 25th.

Mr. C. H. E. Stubb has presented Stonehenge to the nation.

THE LATE BARON MOTONO.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says the late Baron Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, is praised throughout the French Press as a friend of the *Entente*.

LATEST CABLES.

IN DEFENCE OF GERMANY.

SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, September 24th.

The Chancellor, Count Hertling, in a speech at the opening of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, said:—You are aware that deep discontent prevails throughout wide circles of the population, due to the terrible war pressure and the consequent sufferings and deprivations, but if discontent arises from the military situation it far exceeds justifiable limits.

SITUATION ADMITTEDLY GRAVE.

Referring to the failure of the summer offensive, Count Hertling admitted that the situation was grave, but there was no reason for faint-heartedness. He argued that the situation was not so bad as during the summer of 1916.

Reviewing the Eastern situation, Count Hertling said that the future appeared unclear and uncertain, but the former menace had disappeared. Hence, a considerable part of the Eastern Army could be employed in the West.

EARLIER CABLES

"ONLY TO DEFEND OURSELVES WE INVADED BELGIUM."

Austria's hold of large tracts in Italy and the way the Germans have been repelling the British, French and American attacks on the Western Front during the last few days showed that the old spirit is still alive, and that the attempts to break through will fail. Therefore, there is no reason to lose confidence, which would be unmanly timidity and base ingratitude.

He boasted that Hindenburg and Ludendorff, as previously, would be equal to the situation, and the enemies' premature cries of victory would soon die away. But the Army on the home front must be united. He appealed to the fathers and mothers at home not to leave their sons and husbands at the front in the lurch now when everything was at stake. He reiterated that it was a war of defence, and it was "only to defend ourselves that we invaded Belgium."

LAW OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Count Hertling said he emphasised that most energetically, owing to the base misuse of the well-known phrase of the first War Chancellor in admitting the transgression when Germany invaded Belgium. "But as for individuals so is there also for States another law, namely, self-defence."

GERMAN BRIBE FOR BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Continuing, Count Hertling alleged that Germany had grounds for assuming that if she did not act quickly the enemy would anticipate and invade her. Moreover, Germany's conscience was clear, because Germany offered the Belgians money for a promise of their neutrality when Belgium was first overrun, which offer was even repeated after the fall of Liege.

GERMANY AWAITING JUDGMENT OF POSTERITY.

Count Hertling denied that Germany was striving for a world hegemony, and said the world-war was prepared years ago by the well-known encircling policy of King Edward. The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian militarists, but while the Kaiser to the last moment was endeavouring to preserve peace the Russian militarists effected mobilization against the will of the weak Tsar, and thereby war became unavoidable. Germany could calmly await the judgment of posterity. It was true that an unparalleled enemy campaign of lies had obscured the truth, with the result that hatred of Germany had arisen among enemy populations which choked all moderation and just judgment. M. Clemenceau's last speech, in fanatical hatred and coarseness of mind, surpassed everything hitherto achieved.

LATEST CABLES.

FAITH IN THE SUBMARINES.

After attributing the American war enthusiasm partly to the huge profits from armaments and sneering at the British recognition of the "conglomerate rabble of Czecho-Slovaks" as a belligerent Power, Count Hertling declared that the German iron wall on the Western Front would not be broken. The submarines were slowly but surely fulfilling their task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all menacing and restricting reinforcements in men and material from the United States.

"The hour must come when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of war before half the world is ruined and the flower of manhood dead on the battlefield. Meanwhile our business is to stand together, cool, confident and resolute, in protection of the Fatherland."

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, September 25th.

Simultaneously with Count Hertling's defence that Germany invaded Belgium as a defence measure, the *Weser Zeitung* quotes a chapter in Herr Erzberger's new book on a League of Nations, in which Herr Erzberger states that not a single valid documentary proof of the intention on the part of the French to cross the frontier can be brought forward. It is even established from the German side that the French plans for mobilization did not provide for entering Belgium.

"SUMMER TIME" IN GREAT BRITAIN

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says summer time in Great Britain ends on October 1st and in France on October 6th.

ALLIED MILITARY SITUATION

WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, September 24th. 9.30 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British made progress north and north-west of St. Quentin with the object of straightening the line before the Hindenburg Line.

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF FAILURE.

AMSTERDAM, September 25th.

In the Reichstag, General von Wrisberg, explaining the military situation on the Western Front, attributed the failure of the German blow east of Rheims to the impossibility of securing a surprise. The subsequent Allied successes were largely due to the English bringing over their Home Army and to the intervention of the American Divisions. He admitted that the British attack on August 8th was "a great success."

PALESTINE.

LONDON, September 24th. 9.30 p.m.

East of the Jordan the Turks are falling back towards Amman along the Hedjaz Railway. With their communications broken at Deraa, and the Arabs occupying Maan, the situation of the Turks, especially those along the Hedjaz Railway, is very critical.

THE BALKANS.

On the Salonika front the British line was advanced seven miles and reached the northern shores of Lake Doiran.

Our cavalry are pursuing the Bulgars on the Strumnitza road, their only line of communications.

The Serbians have crossed the Vardar on a 15-mile front. This line of communication is now in the hands of the Allies. Over half of the Gradsko—Prilep road is held by the Serbians, who from the south-east are pressing towards Prilep.

The position of the Bulgarian Army is becoming daily more difficult. They are mostly retreating along the Kopuplu-Ishtip road, but the Serbians are within striking distance of this road, which will shortly be cut, after which it is difficult to see how the Bulgarians can be extricated. A certain number may reach Albania, where there are Austrian detachments, but it is very difficult country, and the Albanians dislike the Bulgars. It is understood that skilled German officers are with the Bulgars.

COMPLETE BULGAR ROUT.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—Marshal Foch's strategy is irrepressible. The fronts first in Palestine and then in the Balkans are erupted. The Bulgar rout is complete over a front of 90 miles. From Monastir to Lake Doiran the defensive line is broken and the enemy is in full retreat. Roads and railways have been cut and enormous booty captured. The Serbs and French broke the line with magnificent audacity in a pursuit of 25 miles in a single day. The Bulgars on the eastern part of the mountain line are outflanked. Railway trains have been captured and the enemy is retiring in indescribable disorder. There are signs of the complete demoralisation of the main railway line from Uskub to Mit.

Constantinople has been twice bombed, at Haider Pasha Station and Stamboul, in two night raids, in co-operation with Greek naval aircraft.

The whole Turkish Army in Palestine has been routed. British cavalry are pushing towards Damascus, while 25,000 prisoners and practically all the enemy guns have been taken. The booty is enormous. Infantry and artillery will very soon be within reach of Damascus. The political effects are even more important than the military results. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have been totally crushed and Nablus, taken by Australian and French mounted troops. London troops and Indian Infantry took Nazareth. General Liman von Sanders, the Turkish Generalissimo, left Nazareth on the previous evening.

By the constant pressure of the British troops, the defence zone of the Hindenburg Line diminishes every day. Vendeuil fort and village, three miles north of La Fere, have been captured by the French.

ITALIAN VISITORS GUESTS OF GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—London has given a welcome to the Italian visitors, Prince Prispero Colinna, the Mayor of Rome, and Signor Marconi, who are the guests of the British Government. They were received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace.

A demonstration was held in Hyde Park, at which Prince Borghese said:—"Italy threw her whole soul and strength into the war with Great Britain and the other Allies to achieve a reign of justice and liberty for all nations and a lasting peace."

AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE.

REFERENCE IN REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, September 25th.

Von Hintze, in the Reichstag, referring to the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, said the German Government did not think this was the most suitable moment for the renewal of such appeals, when the enemy was suffering from war-psychosis and the intoxication of victory. The appeal, however, had been despatched, and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria forthwith adhered to it.

Referring to peace in the East, von Hintze said, "It is to our interest and the interest of the German Empire and its Allies to adhere to the peace of Brest-Litovsk so long as it is at all possible."

Von Hintze, in the course of a review of the world situation, mentioned the Allied expeditions into Russia and said it was not likely the Allies would advance further from Murman, owing to various difficulties. He stated that Germany had agreed to hand over to Spain one of the interned German ships for the duration of the war and against proper compensation for every Spanish ship that Germany sank.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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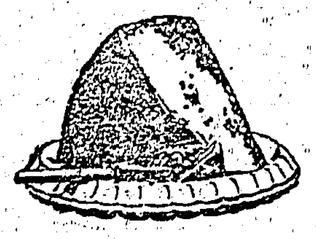
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THE WAR.

(*Continued from Page 5.*)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL FOCH INTERVIEWED.

ENEMY SHAKEN AND TOTTERING.

LONDON, September 25th.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent at Paris yesterday interviewed Marshal Foch at his Headquarters. Marshal Foch said:—"The British Army is fighting better than ever. All its losses have been made good. The Americans are splendid and wonderfully gallant in the field. The French Army is the same good old army as in 1914. No more need be said."

Speaking of the general position, he said:—"The enemy is shaken and tottering, but still holding out. You must not think we will get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed the crest of the hill, and we are now going down the hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

Marshal Foch's brain is always working. He keeps a pocket-book in which he jots down instantly any thought occurring to him. When his mind is made up his decision is carried out unswervingly. He sleeps well, and is always in bed before eleven in the evening, and he has to be awakened in the morning. He keeps his nerves of iron under control. No events, good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in the bad days, and it is unthinkable that he will lose his head in the hour of victory. His Generals are supremely devoted to him, and they admire his intelligence, but still more his character, which is modesty itself. He was a passionate smoker of strong cigars till three weeks ago, when a British General presented him with a pipe, after which he has smoked only a pipe. Since then he has been inundated with presents of pipes.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The House of Representatives approved of the measure making National Prohibition effective from July 1st, 1919. The Senate has already passed the measure.

The House of Representatives rejected an amendment permitting the importation of wines until May 1st. The importation of wines must therefore cease when the President signs the Bill.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

LONDON, September 24th.

The German newspapers continue to dwell on the political crisis. It appears, however, that the Centre Party and the National Liberals have decided to support Count Hertling, and it is pointed out that the Left majority cannot be formed without the Centre.

The *North German Gazette* indicates the Government's view of the question of "parliamentarisation" and says there is no reason to go beyond the present system of Government. A majority Government would be fatal in the conditions now prevailing in Germany.

DELIVERANCE OF HOLY LAND

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

LONDON, September 25th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Diocesan Bishops of England and Wales suggesting special thanks at services on September 29th for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks.

A service of thanksgiving will be held at Westminster Abbey on Sunday.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CONFERENCE AT UFA.

PARIS, September 24th.

A message from Vladivostock states that a Conference, attended by many members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, is being held at Ufa. The Social Revolutionary leader, M. Avksentieff is presiding, and M. Pasloff, President of the National Czech Council, is participating.

M. Pasloff said the Conference aims at the formation of a single strong Russian Government controlled by a non-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly. Apparently the Siberian Duma and the Governments of Omsk and Samara have accepted the proposal.

WAR FOUGHT ON TOBACCO.

NICOTINA AS SISTER TO BELLONA.

A remarkable fact which, in the crash of larger issues, seems to have escaped the notice it deserves, is that this war is the first great conflict in history which has been fought on tobacco.

In all previous wars the nations engaged have concerned themselves in a more or less generous spirit with food, equipment, and material, but rarely to any appreciable extent with the "luxuries" of the fighters. In the present war public and private agencies have been at work from the outset in all the belligerent countries to provide the men with little "extras," and the chief of these has been tobacco.

"In England the provision made in this respect by the Army authorities was promptly supplemented by the public working through special funds or through newspaper organisations which made it their business (and pleasure) to see that the men who were fighting the foe in France and Flanders, in Egypt, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, and elsewhere, were duly supplied with adequate allowances of tobacco in all forms. The combined result of efforts in which the general public has taken the keenest and most generous interest has been the despatch to the various fronts of almost uncountable millions of cigarettes and hundreds of tons of pipe tobacco.

MORE SMOKING.

So far as the British Army is concerned, all this tobacco, or practically all of it, goes out to our four or five millions of men duty free, but it is a significant circumstance that despite this fact, and also despite the fact that successive increases during the war have brought the duty from 3s. 8d. a pound to 8s., the consumption of duty-paid tobacco has still gone on increasing.

Apart from these enhancements of the duty, the cost of production has also risen steadily. Low-grade dark American tobacco has gone up from 6d. to 2s. a pound, and has, in addition, to bear enormously increased freight charges. A light China tobacco, in great request for blending with better-grade leaf, was purchased before the war for 6d. a pound. It is now 4s. a pound, and is still in demand even at that price and with 8s. on top of it for duty.

"The anxieties and nervous strain inseparable from a great war are undoubtedly responsible for this increased consumption at home. The testimony from the front is universal that were it not for generous supplies of tobacco in all forms it would be impossible for the men of stand the strain of continuous conflict. The same argument may not unreasonably apply, though in a lesser degree, to those at home who by persistent and unwearying effort are keeping the fighting men supplied with all their requirements in the way of guns, shells, clothing, and all the other colossal needs of the greatest war in history.

GERMANS' BEECH LEAVES.

France and Italy, with less extensive sources of supply, have been no less enthusiastic in their efforts to meet the tobacco needs of their soldiers, while until the raw material gave out it was part of the duty of every individual cigar-maker in Germany to manufacture, free of cost so far as wages were concerned, 400 cigars within a certain stipulated period for the use of the Kaiser's troops. As we have seen recently, Germany has so little tobacco left that beech leaves and other substitutes have had to be used to supply the demand, and have had disastrous consequences on the health of the men.

England's chief source of supply has, of course, been the United States, though a certain amount of leaf has also come from India, Borneo, Java, and elsewhere. With the enormous number of men called up for the American Army, however, the adequate working of the great tobacco plantations in the United States may soon become an extremely difficult problem. Even as it is, imports have been decreasing in so marked a degree that the bonded stocks of tobacco in our own country have become dangerously depleted.

It may yet become necessary to subject to some system of rationing that section of the lay public which is not engaged in productive war work, involving heavy manual labour, long hours, and great nervous strain. We must, at any rate, conserve the available supplies for those who need them most.—*Daily Express.*

DEEPENING WAR'S HORRORS

Speaking at the Countess of Kinnoul's residence at Eaton-place, recently, Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd said that if there was one thing more dreadful than any other, it was that all the courtesies of war had disappeared. We had fought the French twenty-two times since the Conquest, and although we had done our best to kill one another, yet when a man had been taken prisoner he was treated pretty well. There was no question that the horrors of war had been accentuated fifty times over by the way our prisoners had been treated by the Germans. No Chinese torturers in the war of 1860 had gone so far, except perhaps in regard to mutilation, as the Germans had in the treatment of our men. They had treated our men worse than those of any other nation, and he doubted if the Americans would fare any better than our men.

Captain H. Ellis Nobbes, a repatriated officer, said one of their men captured at Cambrai told him that he was put on with 168 other men to work behind the German lines. They were kept there for three months, working from six in the morning till seven at night, unwashed, unshaved, and in rags during the cold of November and December. They were ill-treated by their captors, and when they stopped work from sheer fatigue they were beaten with the butt-ends of rifles. Their only food consisted of a piece of black bread for breakfast, a basin of watery soup for lunch, and some coffee and black bread for supper. At the end of the three months they were taken away in a state of collapse. Out of 168 men twelve died, and ninety had to be admitted to hospital.

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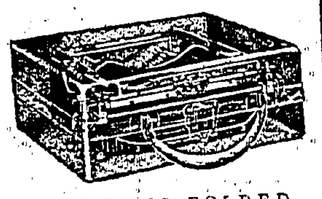


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ULSTER'S DUTY.

SIR E. CARSON'S DECLARATION.

Belfast Orangemen celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in a manner dear to their hearts. The fact that Sir Edward Carson had crossed from England to take part in the celebrations gave added importance to the proceedings.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved the principal resolution, which declared that a Parliamentary union was necessary for the preservation of the liberties of Ireland and for the security of the Empire.

Mr. R. H. Baird seconded.

THE BATTLE OF NATIONS.

Sir E. Carson, speaking in support of the resolution, said:—The last time I took part in a 12th of July celebration was in the year 1914, just before the outbreak of the war. We were then, as we thought, upon the eve of grave conflicts amongst ourselves. We were then prepared with our splendid Ulster Volunteer Force to beat back all those who would attempt to impose upon us the minimising of the rights of citizenship which we had inherited, and which we had determined to maintain, and then the war broke out, and there was a greater attack upon freedom even than that we were anticipating, an attack upon freedom which has threatened to swallow up the very elements of liberty, of humanity, of Christianity, for which the world has been struggling, and which, even at the present moment, seems to be in the melting-pot. (Cheers.) And what was Ulster's duty when the war broke out? It was to forget all our own domestic quarrels and to march out and take our part in that greater battle—the battle of the nations of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, and now of America—(cheers)—in attempting to drive back the invader who wanted to put upon us his ideals of a tyranny, which he is pleased to call culture, spelt with a "K." Yes, and Ulster acted as you would expect her to do.

We did not go about asking, "Is England's difficulty our opportunity?" No, we said, "England's trouble is our trouble. England's difficulty is our difficulty," and so our 36th Division was formed, and I remember well the day I said to them, "Go out and win glory for the Empire and honour for Ulster." They have gone out, and they have won glory for the Empire, and they have won great honour for Ulster. (Cheers.) The Government gave them promises. I repeated those promises, which were founded upon the pledges of the Government and also on an Act of Parliament, and the promises were those—that so long as they were away and the war lasted there would be no question raised of Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) We will keep that promise so far as we are concerned (Cheers.) We will keep it to our dead brethren in Flanders come what will, and in the whole of my political career, which has now lasted a very long time, nothing has ever made me more disgusted with the filth of politics than that men should go back on their word to those who had gone out and ungrudgingly, even gloriously, willingly, given their lives for the cause which is so dear to the heart of every men who loves freedom and who loves honour.

I am sometimes asked, What do these unreasonable people in Ulster want? We want nothing on earth but to be left alone. We want during this war to be left free from politics, free from agitation, free from interference: we want to be treated exactly as Englishmen and Scotsmen are treated. The one grave mistake that successive Governments have made is that they will not treat Ireland as they treat other parts of the United Kingdom. They should have let Irishmen know that, so long as they are an integral part of the United Kingdom, they will be bound and compelled if necessary to perform the same duties of defence and assistance in carrying on such wars as are necessary for the preservation of the foundations of liberty in the whole United Kingdom, whatever part of it you may be in.

NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS.

What a revelation there has been during the past year as to the real aspirations of our so-called Nationalist fellow-countrymen! What a revelation we have had at the great Convention! It met for the purpose of modifying the Home Rule Bill, and when the Nationalists produced their scheme we found that, so far from modifying it, nothing would do for them but to bring forward propositions which were founded upon the ideal of absolute separation, whether it came sooner or whether it came later. (Cheers.) We can never touch that unclean thing, and we never will. (Cheers.)

You may talk of these things with bated breath; you may find even assuaging and mollifying influences and speeches of moderate men like Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Joseph Devlin—(laughter—and others of the same kidney; but we know now what it all means. They told us you can have any safeguards and reservations you like. (Laughter.) The first safeguard we wanted was that it was reserved to the Imperial Parliament to say what was necessary in time of war and stress for the defence of the country. And then when the Government came down far too late and far too tardily, and said, "Under this reservation we now proceed to enact a law that every man is to be conscripted for the defence of the realm in Ireland as he is in England, and we are going to take advantage of the first great reservation in the Home Rule Act," what did they do? They said, "You can have any reservation you like, but we will not allow you to carry out that elementary reservation. What is more, we are going over to the Bench of Bishops—(laughter, and a Voice: "The Popish Brigade")—and we are going to ask them. 'Is it right that a man should be made to defend his country?'" And they went to the Bench of Bishops and asked them, "Is it lawful for an Imperial Parliament to say that men should defend their country?" And the Bench of Bishops said, "This is a question of faith and morals"—(laughter)—"a question involving inhumanity. It is your right to go out and defeat it, and, if necessary, you must resist even to such

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

MR. MASSEY'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, attended at the Victoria Working Men's Club at Kew recently, and both were presented with addresses.

Mr. Massey, in response, said the citizens of the United Kingdom were proverbially modest, and so little was said about what they had done that people were apt to get a wrong impression and to think that Britain's share in the war was not in proportion to its population. As a matter of fact, Britain easily led the rest of the Empire. For instance, the effort of the British nation for the war period amounted to not less than 7,500,000 men, and of those 60 per cent. had been contributed by England (4,500,000), 8.3 per cent. by Scotland, 3.7 per cent. by Wales, 2.3 per cent. by Ireland, 12 per cent. by the Dominions and the Colonies, whilst the remainder represented the contribution made by India and the Dependencies in various parts of the world. This record was a splendid one for the whole Empire, and it showed that nearly every part of it was doing its full duty. Many people did not realise the tremendous development that had taken place in our Air Service during the last two years. Some idea of what was being done might be gained from the fact that in the last twelve months British airmen had accounted for considerably over 4,000 enemy aircraft. In June British airmen made seventy-four bombing raids over Germany, and during the year they dropped over 800 tons of explosives on enemy forces or in enemy country. There was no question that the British now held the supremacy of the air. Our machines were better, faster, and more powerful than the machines of the enemy, whilst our men were more daring and resourceful. A similar development had taken place in the Navy. The ships and vessels of all kinds employed in the naval service in September, 1914, after the mobilisation had been completed, had a tonnage of just over 4,000,000, now the figures were well over 6,000,000. The strength of the personnel has been increased to 420,000, or nearly three times what it was at the outbreak of war; 567 steamers are continually employed in carrying troops and stores to the armies in France and to the forces in various theatres of war in the East. If the Navy got an opportunity of dealing with the Kaiser's fleet before the war came to an end, he had not the faintest doubt of the result. Next time the fleets met the Germans would not get away so easily as they did in the Jutland fight.

A few years ago no one imagined that such an enormous expenditure could have continued for a lengthy period without resulting in national bankruptcy. But these were the facts. The total expenditure up to March, 1918, was £7,014,000,000. Of this amount £5,170,000,000 was raised by borrowing and £1,844,000,000 by revenue. It was interesting to notice that more than 25 per cent. of the money required for carrying on the war has been raised by taxation. Britain had to do not only her own financing, but also assisted in financing the Allies, as well as lending a hand to those of the Dominions which required it. The loans to Allies and Dominions up to March 31st, 1918, amounted to £1,326,000,000. How much of this very large sum would ever be repaid it was impossible for him to suggest, but never in the world's history had such figures been dealt with; and the end was not yet. How long the belligerents could go on piling up the liabilities they are doing no one can say, but one thing was quite certain—we could last longer than the other fellow!

Sir Robert Borden said our cause was the greatest that had been fought for during the period of history. Out of 380,000 sent oversea by Canada 225,000 were working men. The working man was more vitally concerned in the issues of this war than any other class. The struggle involved the problem whether the democracy would make good or not. If Germany triumphed, or if the war were brought to an inconclusive peace, then democracy would not have made good.

an extent that the police are not to be allowed to carry out the law that has been passed by the Imperial Parliament."

FAITH AND MORALS.

What an eloquent commentary on all that we heard for years and years of the benefits we were to receive from reservation. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") Well, if defence of your country is a matter of faith and morals what about the defence of your religious liberties? Is that a question of faith and morals? And if it is a question of faith and morals, is it to be submitted to Parliament, or is it to be submitted to the Bishops? And if the Bishops say you cannot defend your country, what will they say about the defence of a religion against which they have struggled and are always struggling, and which is the real basis of their desire to get Ulster under their heels. (Cheers.) I am sorry to say there are men of our own party in England who are blinded enough to the realities of this question that they are supposed to be weakening on the question of Home Rule and the question of Ulster. All I can say to them is this—It is not the first time that we have had to close the gates against traitors. (Hear, hear.) And let those who are not for us go out openly and say so. (A Voice: "We can do without them.") It is now seven years since I first opened your campaign at Craigavon, and I remember giving you a watchword then, "Rely upon yourselves." The Liberal party, the Radical party, the Labour party, weak-kneed members of the Tory party, they are nothing to us. We rely upon ourselves, but I know well that in the struggle we will not be alone. We are now being weighed in the balance at the various fronts where our troops are fighting. There is no use winning in Ulster if you lose in France and Flanders. (Cheers.) Great things have been done in Ulster, greater things must yet be done. For my own part I cannot help observing that I believe the Government have made a great mistake in not consistently applying conscription to Ireland just as they did to England and Scotland. (Cheers.)

The resolution was afterwards carried with acclamation.

JUGO-SLAV FREEDOM.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was the principal speaker at the inaugural meeting of the Serbian (Jugo-Slav) National War Aims Committee held recently at the Mansion House.

The Serbian Minister referred to the presence of the Italian Ambassador as proving that Italy supported Serbia's war aims. The first and at present the sole aim of the Serbians was, he said, to win the war. They were determined to live free or die. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wickham Steed, chairman of the Serbian Society, then read a statement of the new committee's aims. The first and chief of these was the union of the Jugo-Slavs (Serbo-Croats and Slovenes) in one free, independent, and national State; the second, the establishment of the principle of "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples"; the third, the reconstruction of the devastated countries which were inhabited by the Southern Slavs; and the fourth, the promotion of economical and intellectual intercourse and communication with the Allied countries.

Mr. Balfour said: Serbia, until this war began, was but little known in Western lands, and sympathy with her, as with other Balkan States, was largely limited by the ignorance, or comparative ignorance, in which the affairs of South-Eastern Europe were wrapped to the ordinary observer. But Serbia has been the pivot on which this war has turned. It was one of the most unprovoked attacks ever made by a great Power on a small Power—the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the most destructive, the most disastrous explosion which the history of the world has to show us. Serbia has played her part nobly in the struggle—(cheers)—into which she was forced as a protagonist; and full as the narrative of the last four years is of deeds of heroism by many nations, no deed of heroism stands out more brightly or illustriously than Serbia's resistance to the overwhelming forces that were brought against her, that in appearance have crushed her, but that have in truth left her spirit of patriotism and independence burning with even brighter lustre than before the war. (Cheers.)

Now that the world has had time to consider what are the outlying differences of ideals which have separated civilised mankind into two bitterly opposing camps, we have all come to realise that perhaps the most important aspect of them is the treatment that should be accorded by great States to small and by all States to each other. It was Austria's attack on Serbia and Germany's attack on Belgium which awoke the conscience of mankind throughout the world to the terrors which militarism had for the future of mankind, and has gradually brought in one nation after another to resist those tendencies, which would throw us all, small States and great States alike, partly under the thrall of Austria, but in reality under the thrall of Austria's master, the German Empire. (Cheers.)

AUSTRIA'S HETEROGENEOUS EMPIRE.

The South-east of Europe has been a source of anxiety and perplexity to European statesmen for many generations. It has been the focus from which the disease of war has spread on more than one occasion. As I read the history of that part of Europe, its natural development, that slow evolution which has gone on in other parts of Europe in accordance with civilisation, on the whole beneficent, with its culture, with its hopes and aspirations—all that was shattered in the south-east of Europe by the invasion of the Turk. It was the Turk who prevented that union of the Jugo-Slav peoples which is now one of the great ambitions of this society to bring into being. And what the Turk began the Austrian autocracy was striven to complete. The policy of the Austrians, Hungarians, and other inhabitants of that heterogeneous empire has often been marked by dexterity; it has seldom been marked by broad, human, open-minded spirit; and the result has been that the Austrian Empire—brought together as other great empires have been brought together in early times by the marriages of monarchs—has never been able—perhaps has never sincerely desired to succeed in welding together into anything like a harmonious whole the diverse elements of which she is composed. That is in itself a matter of the utmost importance to the statesmen of Europe.

But whatever evils are inherent in that state of things have been aggravated a thousandfold, it seems to me, by the complete domination which Germany has now succeeded in obtaining over Austria. In the evolution of Austria it had come about that a majority of the inhabitants were controlled by a minority—a minority of Germans in one part, of Hungarians in another part, of the Dual Monarchy. Now that Austria has become little more than a mere vassal of Germany it is impossible to see how that state of things is ever to be remedied by the unaided efforts of the Austrian people themselves. For this controlling minority, be it Austrian or be it Magyar, know that their very existence as a dominant race depends upon Germany supporting them against their fellow countrymen. And knowing that the Austrian dominant Government, from the very nature of the case, must always be dependent on their German neighbour, the notion that Austria can by herself and from herself develop into a thoroughly homogeneous and free nation, as we conceive freedom, has, if it ever existed, been shattered by the new state of things which this war has brought about between Austria and Germany.

That is the lamentable prospect of these subject races. Of Poland I will say nothing now; but who can look on either the Czecho-Slovaks in the north of Austria or the Jugo-Slav population in the south, who can conceive of these two nations, speaking the same language, having the same culture, the same wishes, and the same aspirations, being for ever doomed, as they will be if the Central Powers are victorious, to remain subject to minority control, dominated, and it may be crushed, by a German or Magyar minority with the whole strength of the German military force behind it? That is, as I see it, one of the great problems that I hope will be solved by this war.

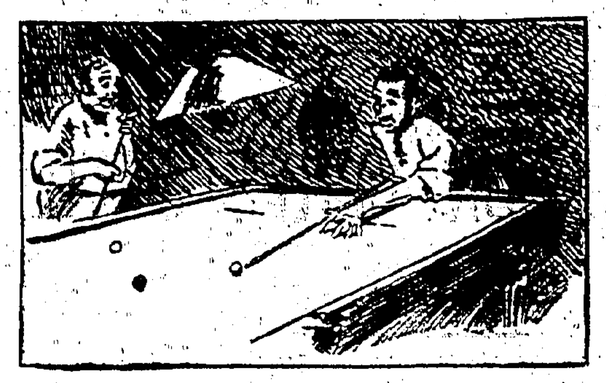
SQUEEZED INTO THE GERMAN MOULD.

This war has made it abundantly clear, if it ever was in doubt, that a nation which is subject to Germany—let me put it differently, a nation which is in the orbit of Germany—is quite certain to have the whole weight of the German bureaucratic and military machine devoted to squeezing it into the national mould which suits Germany. I have been informed, and I believe it to be true, that at this very moment, in one of those Baltic provinces which Germany has severed from Russia, and in regard to which Germany has made wonderful professions—at this moment Germany is forcing upon the population of that province its language, its education, and its culture. We know exactly what Germany does to other States which fall into her power. Those States are made to minister to Germany's economic greatness; they are sucked dry in order to feed Germany's ambition for wealth; their whole natural development is thwarted and diverted in order to fit in with the notions of Germans culture. And if this war does not end—as, please God, it will end—(cheers)—in the complete victory of the Allies—(cheers)—I see no alternative except that the picture of the Europe of the future will be that which I have attempted to give you, and every State controlled and dominated by Germany will be as Roumania now is, a mere serf, a plaything, the victim of Germany's power. (Cheers.) That is the reason why I feel that a great effort should be made in order to prevent so dark a destiny, so dark a fate, falling upon the unhappy people of the Balkan Peninsula. The Germans are, after all, the hereditary enemies of the Slav races. All through the centuries they have been in collision with them and have attempted to control them, and that control has never matured, as it might have with another race, into a happy fusion of both races, but has ended always and everywhere in the crushing tyranny of the German and the unhappy slavery of the Slav.

Such has been the history of the past, but it must not be allowed in the future. (Cheers.) The Germans either deliberately, or, as I rather think, by natural incapacity, are quite incapable either of understanding, or believing in the idealism which is moving the Allied nations in their action. They are always talking about their desire for peace—a German peace by the way—knowing well that peace is the great desire, the great wish, of this hardly tried world of ours, but they never understand that not merely to the Allied Powers, but to every impartial neutral there is no parallel or comparison possible between the consequence on the open side of a German victory, and on the other side of an Allied victory. Nothing can be more certain that this, that in proportion as the Allies are successful, so will spread the Allies' ideals of national liberty, national development, national independence. Nothing can be more certain on the other side that if the Germans are successful, and in proportion as they are successful, so will the area of German domination—economic, cultural, and political—spread as miasma over the whole civilised world. (Cheers.) There is no comparison between these two results. In other wars the nation or group of nations that won, extended their territory, increased their prestige, and may have obtained some material advantages; but never before in the political history of the world have two ideals been brought into this collision. It is not two groups of nations fighting for territory that are struggling for supremacy; it is two ideals, one from heaven and one from hell—cheers)—which are striving for the mastery, and on the result of whose struggle the fate of the world depends. (Cheers.) That fate includes many races and many peoples other than the Jugo-Slavs in whose interests we have met here to-day, and who have to share with those peoples, and are sharing now the dangers, perils, and hardships of war. Please Heaven, they will share its triumphs; and if and when the happy day comes when peace is declared—not a German peace nor a British peace nor a French peace, but the peace of civilisation—when that happy day comes then I believe that the Serbian Minister will be able to look not merely to his own country but to that race of which his country is only a part, and will be able to say that they have shared in the full the advantages of the blood and treasure we have all so freely poured out, and will attain their fruition—a result which will make us all feel that however great the sacrifice the gain has been more in proportion to it.

Dr. Benes, secretary of the Czecho-Slovak Society in Paris, who was described by Mr. Wickham Steed as "one of the great triumvirate who are directing the vital forces of Bohemia," and the Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Roumanians, and the Italians in Austria were united in the resolve to throw off the Austrian yoke, and were absolutely of one mind as to the absolute necessity of the disappearance of Austria-Hungary.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.



McWhirter.—Ye'll never screw that, man.
McPherson.—Maybe no', but I'll screw that five dollar War Bond ticket oot o' ye by the time the game's finished.
McWhirter.—Of coorse; but I'd remind ye that if the loser pays the ticket he has a half-share if it wins a prize.
McPherson (after miscuing badly).—Oh, aye, of coorse, of coorse. Man it would be great if we won the twenty-five thousand.
McWhirter (with feeling).—Aye, man.

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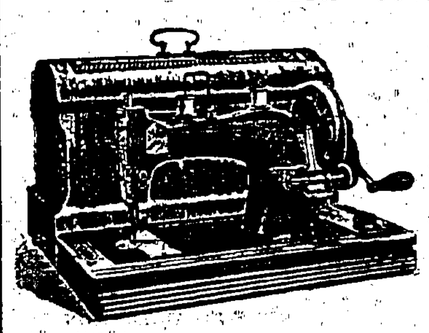
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SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tues., 1st Oct.	Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 4th Oct.	3 p.m.

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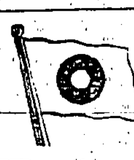
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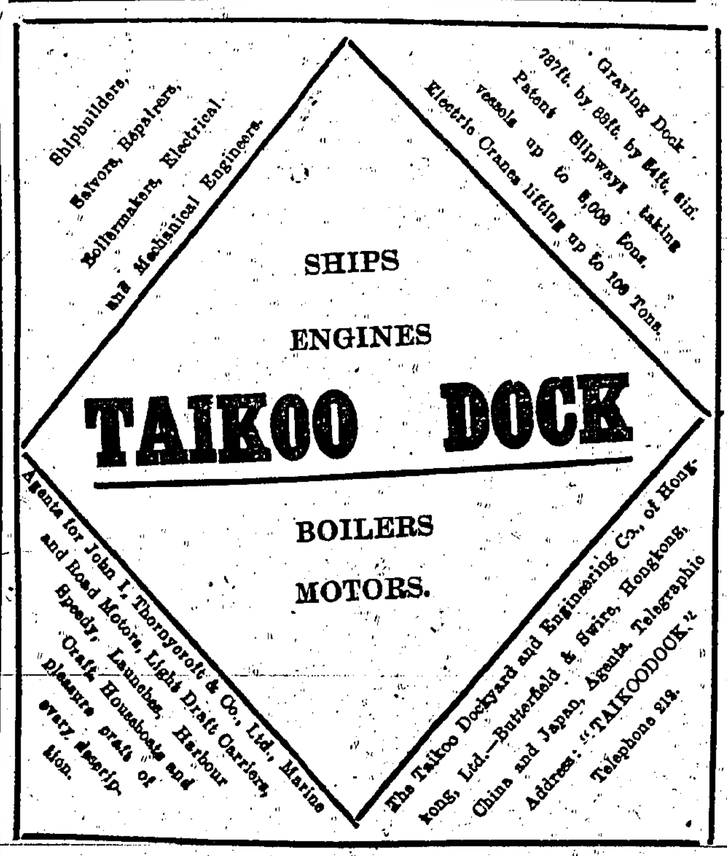
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WEATHER REPORT.

September 26th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Guam and over the east coast of China, and has increased slightly elsewhere; it is highest over the Eastern Sea and relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.08 inches, against an average of 74.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel ...	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagosaima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.97	70	88	SSW	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	30.04	61	89	SE	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.02	73	80	S	2	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.83	75	81	—	0	o
Amoy	"	29.88	76	100	NE	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.58	68	89	SE	2	b
Taichu	"	29.93	68	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.97	70	—	ENE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.97	73	—	N	2	b
Pescadores	"	29.97	73	—	N	2	b
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.91	77	83	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.89	—	—	E	5	o
Macao	"	29.91	77	84	E	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.88	75	88	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.84	77	—	NW	2	o
Cape St. James	"	29.85	75	—	SW	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.91	75	94	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.93	75	96	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.87	79	92	ENE	1	o
Tacloban	"	29.87	77	96	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.87	75	92	W	1	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.73	—	—	E	1	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.84	80	91	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in. inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th September to 3rd October, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	27	m 1 9	7 1	m 9 14	2 3
		6 2a	4 6	6 46a	4 5
Satur.	28	m 2 24	6 7	m 10 45	2 3
		No inter.	high-	nor low-	water
Sun.	29	m 4 2	6 6	m 11 56	2 3
		7 44a	5 0	10 43a	4 8
Mon.	30	m 5 20	6 6		
	Oct.	7 51a	5 2	0 42a	2 2
Tues.	1	m 6 26	6 7	m 0 12	4 4
		8 6a	5 5	1 18a	2 2
Wed.	2	m 7 22	6 7	m 1 4	3 6
		8 22a	5 8	1 50a	2 3
Thurs.	3	m 8 17	6 6	m 1 49	3 4
		8 41a	6 1	2 21a	2 4

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol.	*Meaning.*
1.—Red Cone.	—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	—Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast; the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

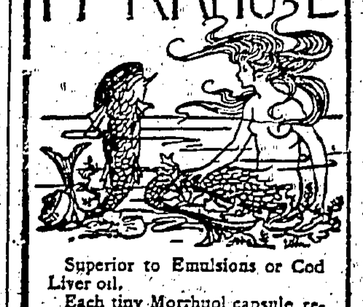
The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

42-5



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OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

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Telephone No. 215, 1 ub. Ex 12. Agents.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton. 23

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 27th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 28th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Oct. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 6th Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	27th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	4th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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Agents. 74

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TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement		Sailing Dates	
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	†‡ SHIDZUOKA MARU	tons 12,520	WED. 9th Oct.	11 A.M.
	†‡ KAGA MARU ...	...12,300...	WED. 30th Oct.	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	†‡ AKI MARU ...	...12,300...	SAT. 19th Oct.	11 A.M.
	†‡ TANGO MARU ...	...13,760...		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ HWAH WU	8,500...	MON. 30th Sept.	

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS., IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ † KATORI MARU SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.
‡ † SUWA MARU THURS., 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED., 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS., 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD's, and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Sues, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Queen's Building.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—
MARSEILLES LINE— } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	17th Oct. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	SATURDAY,	26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	29th Sept. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	10th Oct. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

42

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent Ice House Street. Tel. 1342

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Swatow	*	Friday, 27th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P M
Japan via Kobe	*	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*	Friday, 27th, 3.00 P M
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia	*	Friday, 27th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P M
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia	*	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung	*	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A M
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia	*	—: OCTOBER :— Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*	Wednesday, 2nd, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*	Thursday, 3rd, 2.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun	4.00	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	September 16th
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/32
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8 1/32
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/32
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/9
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	490
Credits, at 4 months' sight	507
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	87
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	160
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	176
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	158
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	184
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1/2% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1/2% p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	42
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying Rate	$ 5.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$43.00
BAR SILVER per oz.	49 1/4 d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

		per cent.
Hongkong	20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong	10 "	$0.00 "
Canton	20 "	$3.85 Discount
Canton	10 "	$0.00 "

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO-MORROW.

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 30th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.:—

11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.

Saturday, 5th Oct:—

Noon—Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, 8th Oct.:—

Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

"Golofina"



Exquisite Cigars for Critical Smokers

Combining Perfection in Quality and Workmanship.

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Mr & Mrs Mallet
Mr M. Maude
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Mr E. M. McGrath
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Mr & Mrs G. S. Morse
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Mr J. E. Nicolson
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Mr & Mrs Sherman
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Mr V. Sleemaby
Mr C. S. Stone
Miss Sweetland
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr F. G. Thompson
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Mr H. Hancock
Mrs W. J. Hanson
Mr & Mrs H. E. Hayward
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Hongkong, 26th September, 1918. [147

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

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T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41

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Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
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Reserve Funds " 5,630,000

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NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600

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(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

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BANKS

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" 6 " 3½ " " " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. 9

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HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 650,000

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INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [877

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